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WHY WE HAVE DEADLOCKS.

If the danger of deadlocks is the

only reason for changing the method

of electing senators, the conclusion

would not follow from the argument.

With the right sort of candidates and

legislators a protracted deadlock is im-

possible; with the wrong sort it is the

result of mere stubbornness, or irrescon-

cilable patronage wrangles, it shows

that the wrong men have been elected

legislators; if it is the result of insur-

mountable objections to some candidate, it

shows that the wrong men are candi-

dates. The right sort of legislator can

find no insuperable objection to the

right sort of candidate, even if he has

a strong preference for some one else,

and will yield his preference to the

party voice as readily in the legisla-

ture as he would in a nominating con-

vention.

The sole cause of the deadlock in the

California legislature is the candidacy

of Burns and Grant. Burns is a ma-

chine politician whose sole claim to

preference is that he has been abused

by the newspapers. Grant is mediocre

man who has disgraced his father's

name by attempting to buy his way

into office. So long as there is a pos-

sibility of the choice of either of these

men, the best members of the legisla-

ture will not go into a caucus, and so

long as there are leaders in the legisla-

ture who stubbornly adhere to their

discredited candidates, agreement is

impossible. If both these candidates

could be disposed of, without introduc-

ing new ones as bad, the fight would be

between Scott and Barnes, from the

north and Bard and Bull from the

south. With such candidates a long

deadlock is impossible, and if there had

been no others to begin with one of

these would have been elected before

this. For the sake of the state we

hope that the "break" to some of these

four will come soon, and that which-

ever of them is strongest will be

promptly elected.

Bishop Potter's "Squirrel Fun," the

workman's resort, is arousing a

great deal of discussion, pro and con,

in New York, which has the rare merit

among temperance discussions of being

self temperate. The good bishop

claims that the saloon is the poor

man's club, that it appeals to the

"recreative instinct of humanity,"

and that it is necessary to supply some sub-

stitute which appeals to the same re-

lative instinct without the tempta-

tion of drink. His opponents, many

of them poor men and drinking men,

who speak from knowledge, claim that

the saloon appeals to the appetite for

liquor and that nothing can take its

place so long as that appetite exists.

The saloon keeper is in the business to

make money, and if he could attract

custom by "Squirrel Fun" he would

establish them. If he can not so at-

tract custom, neither can Bishop Pot-

ter, and the scheme is foredoomed to

failure from want of patronage. On the

other hand it is perfectly certain that

there is a great deal of convivial drink-

ing that results directly from the so-

cial feature of saloon life, and that

social feature may prove attractive

without the drink. However, if the

Bishop will profit by the lesson of other

countries he will learn that the drink

evil is there minimized not by separat-

ing the social side from the drinking

side, but by more closely connecting

them. As the social side becomes

prominent the drunken side becomes

less. Still, the Bishop's plan has the

advantage of being a practical attempt

to meet an evil and even those who

doubt its success will hope they are

mistaken.

The nearest trust is the oatmeal

monopoly. There is very little left of

the breakfast table that is not in a

trust. Fruit, if it is from California,

is likely to be in a combine. Oatmeal

and breakfast foods have just been

combined. Coffee is in two large trusts.

The sugar in it is furnished by a

trust, and in some cities the cream, too,

comes from a miniature dairy trust.

Beefsteak is likely to come from the

beef trust, and even the flour is being

rapidly trusted. Potatoes are not in

a trust, but if they are tried it is in

trust land or cottonseed. In fact, we

can hardly eat, drink, sleep or live, ex-

cept in dependence on the ubiquitous

trust.

The legislative freak bills are beyond

the stage of introduction, and some of

them are actually beginning to pass.

The bill for the professional examina-

tion and registration of blacksmiths has

passed the assembly, and a similar bill

in regard to barbers will probably pass.

True, the laws we have in regard to

physicians and lawyers are all too

loose, and are not enforced. The quick

doctors' advertisements disgrace the

newspapers and dead-weights, and pro-

mote so much medical falsehood

that the people are rendered incapable

of comprehending medical truth, while

the lawyers who never saw a law school

far outnumber their professionally

trained brethren. Until we have civil-

ized laws and a civilized enforcement

of them in regard to the callings where

professional training is needed it is im-

possible to enact restrictive meas-

ures in regard to mechanical trades,

where business competition will soon

eliminate the incompetent. Of course,

the actual motive for these laws is not

the ostensible one. They are an at-

tempt to give legal sanction to labor

union restrictions. But if the unions

are to be legalized, it is folly to select

for legalization the only feature of

the law which is reprehensible. Let the

law strengthen their hands to aid their

own members, but not to attack out-

siders.

EMANCIPATION OF THE CHILD

It is the law of progress that one

slavery after another shall give way

to freedom. The slavery of the labor-

er is passing, but the freedom of woman

is passing, but the freedom of childhood

has hardly begun. Civilized freedom

is never arbitrary liberty. The laborer

must work, but he is free to be a man

and not a tool; the woman must suffer

and forbear, but she is more and more

free to be herself and not an append-

age. So the child must always be under

compulsion, and as he cannot under-

stand an abstract necessity it must be

the compulsion of personal command,

but he ought to be free to be a child

and not a miniature and helpless man.

Who can measure the suffering and

the stunting that has resulted from

ages of stupid tyranny, enforced on

helpless childhood by parents and

teachers who did not understand it? Learning is the chief delight of every

normal child and idleness his chief hor-

ror, and yet, from the first school al-

most to the latest, the fear of the rod

has been used to enforce learning and

punish idleness. All the activities and

impulses of childhood have been ruth-

lessly suppressed because the adult did

not have them and did not recognize

them in the child except when they

were in the way, while the activities

and motives of the adult have been im-

posed upon the child, because the

teacher or parent had them and as-

sumed that the child ought to have

them. The medieval child was put

through the trivium and quadrivium

and the modern child is put through

the scarcely better reading writing and

arithmetic, because medieval monk

and modern teacher did not discover

that the child should learn childish

things in a childish way instead of

vainly seeking to learn adult things in

an adult way. The kindergarten has

emancipated the little child who is so

fortunate as to attend it, and "child

study" and modern "fairs" are blaz-

ing the way for the emancipation of

the older child, but only a beginning

has been made and public sentiment

will hardly permit the utilization of even

that beginning in the public schools.

In the family the wrong sort of em-

ancipation has gone too far in this coun-

try, for there are no children in the

world so untrained and unmanly as

American children, but an intelligent

freedom, which studies and directs the

activities of childhood and appends to

its actual motives, is almost rare in

the family than it is in the schools. We

do not know our own children nor per-

mit them to know us, and if there is

less of rule by brute force, there is too

little of any other sort of rule to take

its place. Children grow up, somehow,

and grow up surprisingly well, for they

teach themselves and each other most

of what they learn, and such teaching

is always well done, but we have still

a great deal to learn, and mostly to

learn from them, before we can prop-

erly meet our share of responsibility

to them.

Los Angeles is combating an anti-

vaccination movement, and some of the

newspapers are claiming that there are

two sides to the vaccination question.

There are two sides to every question,

if you mean that there are people on

both sides of it. There are people who

believe that the earth is flat and square,

and that "the sun do move." There

are those who believe that the fossils

were deposited in the rocks by Noah's

flood, that the change in the moon

brings change of weather, and ten

thousand other foolish things, of small

importance or great. But in any true sense

there are not two sides to any of these

questions. It is true that the earth is

round and that general vaccination ef-

fectively prevents smallpox epidemics,

and the only possible difference is be-

tween those who know these truths and

those who are ignorant of them. The

man who does not know that the earth

is round may be safely left to his de-

lusion, but the man who does not know

that vaccination is necessary must be

forced, for the common protection, to

act on the knowledge of other rather

than on his own ignorance.

If the senate must take time, that is

costing lives as well as money to de-

bate the peace treaty, it ought at least

to debate it intelligently, and not in-

clude in debates like the following

from Senator Daniel of Virginia:

"There are not alone the Philippi-

ans, the negroes, Malays, and all the

concentration of races and colors. There

are people black and white, blue, brown

and gray. There are even spotted peo-

ple and a kind that I never before heard

of. At the close of a right-

eous and glorious war we are to take

them in and ordain them with the oil

of American citizenship. Not in a

thousand years can we raise the Phil-

ippines to the level of this country's

citizenship.

This sort of thing is declamation, not

argument, and is no more to be taken

literally than is Senator Tillman's

threat to put ten million savages on one

ship and bring them to the United

States, or Mr. Bryan's famous assertion

that the gold standard had worked more

injustice in the United States in twenty

years than Spain had in all her colonies

in three centuries. There are no more

spotted or striped people in the Phil-

ippines than there are in the Uni-

ted States; they exist in both countries

only as freaks. There are more wild

savages in the United States than there

are negroes in the Philippines. And

Mr. Daniel's own ancestors were less

civilized a thousand years ago than are

the Philippians of today. Nobody has

proposed to give the Philippians citi-

zenship, but it is a nonsense to talk

about taking a thousand years to make

them fit for it.

The death rate of Havana has been

reduced forty per cent by the partial

introduction of semi-civilized sani-

tation. A year or two of established

American control would do incomparably

more, and will work almost at once the

revolution in life which it has taken

two centuries to accomplish in Europe

and America. If we can only renovate

the social and political plague spots as

rapidly as we can the physical ones, the

introduction of Americanism will be

beneficial, indeed.

J. S. O'Brien came over from Fire-

baugh last night.

THE GREATEST THING IN THE

WORLD.

The best thing in the world is doubt-

less the fullness of life, toward which

all progress tends, and whatever con-

crete thing most contributes to this full-

ness is therefore the greatest among all

qualities. Is it too much to claim this

distinction for the modern daily news-

paper? The newspaper has its faults

and its enemies, to be sure. It is im-

100

**Don't French
Complexion Wafers**

on for which they are intended simply in the possession of in producing and preserving a marvellous and political complexion. With the clear and healthy complexion of firm, smooth skin, where he has been. With the clear and healthy complexion of firm, smooth skin, where he has been. With the clear and healthy complexion of firm, smooth skin, where he has been.

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eight hours, failing in which they will be taken into custody. The likelihood is that bail will be furnished. The prosecution is undertaken by a group of stockholders and by the American Indies syndicate.

